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CSSR CALLS SOVIET MISSILE PROPOSAL 'SIGNIFICANT'

LD051438 Prague CTK in English 1333 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Geneva March 5 (CTK) -- The Soviet proposal for the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe submitted at the bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks is a significant stimulus also for the work of the Geneva conference, head of the Czechoslovak delegation Milos Vejvoda said here today.

Addressing the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the Czechoslovak representative said that the proposal is a concrete expression of the Soviet efforts to reduce considerably nuclear armament in Europe, initiated in Reykjavik. An agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles would produce an immediate effect on reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe and on improving the situation in the world.

He further recalled that Czechoslovakia would welcome such a development as, following the NATO decision to deploy Pershing 2 cruise missiles, it concluded with the Soviet Union an agreement on the deployment of tactical missiles on its territory. It was a retaliatory act which would lose its grounds if an agreement were reached on the elmination of all medium-range missiles in Europe.

Milos Vejvoda further stressed the significance of the establishment of a special conference committee for questions of outer space. The U.S. plans for the space laser systems which could be used as offensive weapons against targets on earth would mean a qualitative advance in building new armament systems. The attempts of the U.S. delegation to minimize this danger will not hold out in view of the steady development of the laser technology, he said, adding that the laser systems are not the only weapons which could be used from space against targets on earth.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF IRAN'S VELAYATI

Greeted by Mladenov

AU111615 Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 11 (BTA) -- Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived on an official visit to this country.

The guest was met by Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, who has extended this invitation, and by other officials.

The official talks between the two ministers will start today.

Mladenov Hosts Dinner

AU112116 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov has hosted an official dinner in Sofia in honor of Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati. The event was attended by Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council; Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and members of the government, economists, and diplomats, as well as officials accompanying the Iranian guest.

Begins Talks With Mladenov

AU112010 Sofia BTA in English 1918 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 11 (BTA) -- The talks between Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, started today. The two ministers outlined their countries' positions on the reasons which have led to the exacerbation of tensions in the world and the ways for overcoming this dangerous situation.

They noted that the main reason for the current complicated situation is imperialism's aggressive policy and the ambitions of certain circles to attain military superiority and to impose their will on other peoples. These circles' actions pose a danger to world peace and human civilization.

It was noted that the struggle to ease tensions and to strengthen peace and security can only succeed if all countries and peoples and all peace-loving forces join their resources. Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati condemned the arms race and the development of the mass destruction weapons. They spoke out in defense of disarmament, and nuclear disarmament in particular, and for the prevention of the militarization of space.

The Bulgarian foreign minister expressed this country's firm conviction that the nuclear holocaust can be averted. A realistic way to attain this goal is to fulfill the consistent peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states which are the result of new political thinking and of a new approach to international issues. Bulgaria fully supports Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on the immediate signing of an agreement on the elimination of the medium-range missiles in Europe.

Mr Petur Mladenov briefed his Iranian colleague on Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy and examined in detail the situation in the Balkans. Bulgaria has always worked for the strengthening of the principles of good-neighbor relations, understanding and cooperation between the Balkan states. A concrete manifestation of this policy were this country's efforts aimed at turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The Iranian foreign minister pointed out that the setting up of nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world would lead the way to disarmament.

The two ministers agreed on the need to establish a new international economic order, to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, to put an end to imperialism's exploitation of the developing countries and to honor the sovereignty of the national resources.

The talks will continue tomorrow.

'ANNOUNCEMENT' ON RAMADAN'S OFFICIAL VISIT

AU111843 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Mar 87 pp 1,2

["Announcement on the Official and Friendly Visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria by Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, from 5 to 7 March 1987"]

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and Iraq's first deputy prime minister, paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 5 to 7 March at the invitation of Georgi Yordanov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Taha Yasin Ramadan was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, to whom he conveyed greetings from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and best wishes for happiness and for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Bulgarian people. For his part, Todor Zhivkov asked his guest to pass on to Saddam Husayn his warmest greetings and wishes for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Iraqi people.

Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and Iraq's first deputy premier, conducted official talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. During the discussions the two sides noted with satisfaction the constant development of bilateral cooperation in various areas, with emphasis on economics. Cooperation in this area follows accords reached at the highest level and intergovernmental agreements and contracts, and is carried out on the basis of independence and sovereignty, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and a common struggle for peace and progress.

Scientific-technical cooperation and cultural relations were also assessed as good and as developing positively.

Georgi Atanasov and Taha Ramadan were unanimous in noting that the two countries' contractual-legal basis for relations is positive and that agreements will be implemented on time and in line with high standards of quality.

A protocol on the 18th session of the Joint Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was signed. The document specifies cooperation in trade and scientific-technical areas in 1987.

The two sides exchanged opinions on important international issues of mutual interest. They expressed their governments' concern over the tension prevailing in the world, and more specifically, in the Arab region.

Israel's continuing aggressive and expansionist policy was sharply condemned, and solidarity was expressed with the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO -- its sole legitimate representative. The two states demanded the full, unconditional, and immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories, including East Jerusalem, and the exercise of the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to return to their homeland, to apply the principle of self-determination, and to create an independent state of their own on their soil.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Iraq are convinced that a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to this situation is to be found through an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

Israel's aggression against Lebanon was decisively condemned, as was the continued occupation of part of Lebanon and Israel's interference in that country's internal affairs. All this represents a violation of its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The sides demand the immediate, total, and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions.

The Iraqi side reviewed recent developments in the Iran-Iraq war and peaceful initiatives to end it. The Bulgarian side was briefed on the principles announced by President Saddam Husayn on 2 August 1986. The Iraqi side confirmed that these principles, which are the only means of peacefully stopping the conflict, propose a full and unconditional withdrawal to the internationally recognized borders; a complete exchange of prisoners of war, the signing of a treaty of friendship and nonaggression between the two countries; noninterference in internal affairs; and respect by each side for the path selected by the other. Iraq and Iran alike must be positive factors in all efforts to reach stability and security in the region, and especially in the Persian Gulf.

The Bulgarian side stressed its consistent and principled position supporting peaceful efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war in accordance with the UN Charter and international law. It welcomes all proposals to peacefully regulate the conflict and again confirms its belief that the war's continuation is opposed to the interests of people on both sides. It also runs counter to the interests of the Middle Eastern states which, now more than ever, must strengthen their unity in the struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

The two sides expressed their governments' concern over the complicated international situation, which threatens world peace. They stressed the necessity of preventing the militarization of space and of ending the phenomenon on earth, improving the international situation, defusing sources of tension, and working to stop the arms race, with emphasis on nuclear arms, and reaching a state of total disarmament.

During the talks it was stressed that the present international situation demands, as never before, decisive action and the adoption of concrete measures to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and create a comprehensive system of international security.

The two sides highly assessed the Soviet initiatives to decrease international tension and limit and gradually destroy mass destruction weapons. Bulgaria stressed the Soviet proposal's importance in calling for an immediate agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, contained in the 28 February declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was noted that its implementation would significantly promote progress in other spheres of disarmament.

The Bulgarian side informed the Iraqis of its efforts to establish a lasting climate of peace, confidence, and cooperation in the Balkans, and to free the region from nuclear and chemical weapons. The Iraqi side confirmed its support for the peaceful initiatives to improve the climate in the Balkans.

The two sides highlighted the Nonaligned Movement's effective role in the world and its contribution to preventing nuclear war, protecting peace, liquidating dangerous hotbeds of tension and confrontation in international life, and liberating the peoples from colonialism and neocolonialism. The sides noted the important decisions of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries, which took place in Harare.

The two parties again confirmed their determination to back all peoples and national liberation movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America who struggle for national independence and social progress, and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and Zionism.

The results of Taha Yasin Ramadan's official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria were described as satisfactory and both sides voiced their conviction that the trip will contribute to further developing bilateral relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation in various areas.

At the end of his visit Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and Iraq's first deputy prime minister, expressed his deep gratitude for the hospitality shown to him and his delegation by the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He invited Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, to visit Iraq. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

ZHIVKOV DECORATES MLADENOV ON BIRTHDAY

AU101239 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1100 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, at the Boyana Residence in Sofia. Comrade Petur Mladenov received this high distinction for his active participation in building socialism and in connection with his 50th birthday.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially congratulated Petur Mladenov on his own behalf and in the name of the state and party leadership. He wished him good health, strength, and fresh successes in his responsible work. Comrade Petur Mladenov also received congratulations from members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, from deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers, ministers and deputy ministers, and chiefs of departments of the BCP Central Committee present at the ceremony.

COURT SENTENCES 'JAZZ SECTION' DEFENDANTS

LD111851 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1752 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] The Prague-4 District Court today sentenced Karel Srp to 16 months' unconditional imprisonment and Vladimir Kouril to 10 months' unconditional imprisonment, both in the first corrective training group, for illegal business activity, including the organization, distribution, and sale of various publications.

Defendant Josef Skalnik received a sentence of 10 months' imprisonment, suspended for a 3-year trial period.

Cestmir Hunat and Tomas Krivanek both received sentences of 8 months' imprisonment, suspended for a 2-year trial period.

The verdict has not yet acquired the force of law. [It is still subject to appeal.]

Group Responds to Verdict

AU120840 Paris AFP in English 0832 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Prague, March 2 (AFP) -- Leaders of the banned cultural group, the Jazz Section, have vowed to fight on for legality even after a Czechoslovak court Wednesday convicted its president, secretary and three other leaders of illegal economic activities.

The court imposed lighter sentences than demanded by the state prosecutor, but a Jazz Section leader said during a news conference after the trial: "The verdict is not a victory. The only victory for us would have been the acquittal of the five accused and the rehabilitation of our organization."

The trial was one of the most publicised in Czechoslovakia in recent years and analysts said it was important as it indicated how the country's rulers would react to pressure to liberalize cultural controls after similar measures in the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

During the news conference in a Prague apartment, Jazz Section members said their main aim was to secure the release of Mr. Srp and Mr. Kouril.

Mr. Krivanek, one of the defendants, said "we are going to try to get ourselves recognised by the Czechoslovak authorities and continue, if possible, to work with the International Jazz Federation." (IJF). The Jazz Section is affiliated to the IJF which is part of the U.N. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) music council.

IJF President Charles Alexander, who came to Prague for the trial verdict, said that despite pressure from Czechoslovak authorities the Jazz Section was still a part of his federation and the Czechoslovak Culture Ministry had been informed of this. But other Jazz Section members rejected the idea of continuing their activities on an underground basis, saying that this would inevitably lead them to jail.

One militant, did however, propose that the organization be reformed under a new name and that the Jazz Section be split up into different sections.

Another of the defendants, Mr. Skalnik, called for a meeting of all Jazz Section members to decide on the dissolution of the organization, which the Interior Ministry ordered closed in October, 1984.

The charges of illegal economic activity were made against the Jazz Section leaders because it continued to produce reviews and arts books after the closure order was made.

Two members of Britain's Musicians Union (MU), who came to Prague for the trial, gave an implicit warning to the Czechoslovak Government that there could be a boycott by musicians of "a country where their colleagues are thrown in prison." They said solidarity measures were already being prepared and that 16 renowned musicians -- including former Beatles star Paul McCartney, Live Aid founder Bob Geldof and violinist Yehudi Menuhin -- had already signed a petition demanding an end to action against the Jazz Section.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ZAYKOV, HU XUEQIAN VISITS

LD111912 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Participants in today's session of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed a report on the working visit by Lev Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Czechoslovakia. They praised the results of his talks with Gustav Husak, Milos Jakes, Josef Haman, and other CPCZ officials on developing fraternal relations between the CPCZ and the CPSU, and on activating a program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union until the year 2000. The Presidium stressed the primary importance of shifting to a higher level of production specialization and cooperation in both countries by developing direct relations between enterprises and establishing joint ventures, with emphasis on engineering.

The Presidium noted with satisfaction that full agreement was reached over the objectives and methods of strengthening Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and over progress and trends for the improvement of CEMA activity.

The Presidium also noted with appreciation the importance of Comrade Zaykov's speech to the conference of party and economic officials in Prague and at other meetings with workers in explaining the results of the historic January CPSU Central Committee Plenum on restructuring and cadre policy. These sessions again demonstrated the Czechoslovak communists' and working peoples' warm response and support for the conclusions drawn at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The Presidium went on to examine preparations for the fifth plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee, scheduled for March 1987, and reviewed the growth of the party base, which currently has 1,700,236 members and candidate members. It was pointed out that in the past year the trend in the social and age composition of the party had continued to be generally positive. The level of education and qualifications of party members had risen further. At the same time it highlighted the fact that the difficult tasks linked to the continued development of socialist society mean that constant attention must be paid to ensuring the comprehensive implementation of the resolutions of the Third CPCZ Central Committee plenum, and to increasing the demands on quality in party ranks and on the activity and conduct of communists in the spirit of party statutes.

The Presidium also noted a preliminary report on the course of the annual membership meetings of the party's primary organizations which took place in January and February. Their proceedings broadly reflected the conclusions of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum on the need to increase the rate and emphasis of the implementation of the 17th Congress' conclusions. However there were still considerable discrepancies in the way the different primary organizations are applying the new methods of work in practice.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed the need for regional and district party committees to apply high standards when assessing the course of the annual membership meetings, to generalize the experience gained, and to help through lively personal contact with primary party organizations the employment of more effective methods in political, organizational, cadre, and ideological education work.

The Presidium also noted a report on the results of the official visit by Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the PRC State Council, and PRC minister of foreign affairs, to Czechoslovakia. It was pleased to note that this trip had significantly contributed to further developing relations of friendship and mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation. It expressed appreciation over the agreement or the approximation of views on the current international situation, on the need to improve it, and on the need for collective efforts for disarmament.

The Presidium highlighted the fact that the further all-round strengthening of mutual contacts between the CSSR and PRC in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres contributed to the building of socialism in both countries, and to the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world. It was in this spirit that Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal was planning a visit to the PRC in April 1987. The visit by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, to Czechoslovakia in June this year and the trip by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the CSSR, to the PRC would be very important for developing ties. This visit is in response to a written invitation by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC state council, and PRC President Li Xiannian. It was formally presented by the Chinese foreign minister during his stay in Czechoslovakia.

The Presidium also discussed other matters in the sphere of internal and foreign policy.

NATIONAL FRONT CC HOLDS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

LD111828 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] The Presidium of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee held an extraordinary session today in Prague. The Presidium expressed clear support for the Soviet proposal made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to separate the problem of eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe from other questions and to conclude a separate agreement on it. It expressed high appreciation for this initiative, the implementation of which would represent a first substantial and specific step toward halting the arms race and promoting the noble ideal of complete nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union, the entire socialist community, and all peace-loving people throughout the world are striving for this goal.

Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, presented the economic mechanism's restructuring principles and explained the methods leading to the formulation and implementation of the comprehensive document. After a discussion and some specific observations, the Presidium expressed full support for these tenets and assured the CPCZ Central Committee and the Federal Government that the entire National Front will do everything to ensure that our people understand the need for these changes and contribute with specific actions to their application.

The Presidium emphasized there is no time to spare and that, in line with the conclusions of the 17th party congress, it is necessary in all spheres of life to make further substantial improvements in the quality of all work and discipline, both at work and outside, and to strive consistently for the greatest possible cost consciousness and efficiency. Much greater use must be made of the working people's initiative, and the sort of initiatives that must be developed should comply with the objectives of restructuring. This includes socialist labor brigades, comprehensive rationalization brigades and the use of brigades in remuneration and the organization of work. Above all, the plan's qualitative tasks must be fulfilled and the necessary growth in national income guaranteed. The whole National Front is concentrating on the execution of its election programs to ensure that the material and intellectual needs of all the people are better satisfied in keeping with the socialist way of life. It will do everything possible to expand and strengthen the people's participation in formulating, activating and monitoring the implementation of our policy and in running state and public affairs. In other words, it will promote the constant growth and strengthening of socialist democracy.

MILOS JAKES ADDRESSES PRAGUE AKTIV 4 MAR

AU111342 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Mar 87 p 2

[CTK report on opening speech by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at an aktiv of Prague and Central Bohemia party and economic officials in Prague's Palace of Culture on 4 March: "On the occasion of the working visit of Lev Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;" "With Greater Boldness, Resolution, and Consistency"]

[Text] We are very glad to have an opportunity to meet with our Soviet comrades shortly after the January session of the CPSU Central Committee, which worked out the plan of the historic 27th CPSU Congress, one which provides an example of the creative application of Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory in the interest of a consistent implementation of the strategy of acceleration.

The experience of our Soviet comrades has always been an important inspiration for us in our work. This was reemphasized by Comrade Gustav Husak at the 17th CPCZ Congress when he said that "we will learn even more from the experiences of the Leninist party of Soviet Communists."

With the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress as our guide, we laid down at the 17th CPCZ Congress the strategy of accelerating economic and social development, mapped out the restructuring of the economy, and decided on a number of other major changes to be carried out by our society in the coming period. This is why the conclusions of the January session of the CPSU Central Committee on the problems of restructuring and cadre work are of exceptional importance for us. We view them as a revolutionary and truly historic contribution to solving the tasks of socialist construction. The conclusions of that session and M.S. Gorbachev's speech there have met with a great response and full support in our country. [paragraph continues]

From the conclusions of the January session we want to draw lessons for our own work in the forthcoming stage of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia and in determining the paths toward ensuring the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. That is why the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has issued instructions to work out and utilize the conclusions of the January session of the CPSU Central Committee and has adopted specific steps to do this. The most pressing of these are: an expeditious itemization of the principles for restructuring the economic mechanism, and the preparation of a law on state enterprises.

We, too, must approach the activation of the 17th party congress' conclusions with greater boldness, resolution, and consistency and set in motion all creative forces of society under the CPCZ's leadership, as was emphasized at the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee session. This calls for a new approach to a number of basic issues in all walks of life, as well as to the methods of their solution: in the work of party, state, and economic agencies; organizations of the National Front; national committees; and in its base and superstructure. Above all, our aims are: to broadly develop socialist democracy, enhance the people's participation in management and in the administration of society, and to have them supplied with all-round information. Cadre work must also be commensurate with these requirements.

The consistent implementation of the 17th congress' conclusions, of the strategy of acceleration, of the restructuring of the economic mechanism and of all other necessary changes in our life will require each of us to alter our very way of thinking, which has literally become a part of us, in the long years of extensive development. It will require of us more and, above all, better work. It will require us to search not for the easiest but for the best ways to do our jobs. It will require the application of full legal powers and accountability for the tasks entrusted to us. Everyone must start with himself.

We link the development of our country's socialist construction -- the successes which we have scored, as well the problems we are dealing with, and the determination with which we are embarking on the new and more challenging stage -- directly with the strengthening of our economic and scientific-technical cooperation with CEMA member-states, notably with the Soviet Union.

We want to jointly develop socialism, energetically remove everything that blocks its development, and pool our efforts wherever possible in the interest of improving the lives of our peoples and strengthening peace in the world.

Even today the Soviet Union accounts for 45 percent of our foreign trade. The growth of cooperation with the Soviet Union is of vital importance to us. We get most of our raw materials and energy as well as new technology from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is the dominant consumer of our manufactured goods, especially those put out by our engineers. We want to comprehensively promote this mutual cooperation through broad production sharing and specialization, especially within branches and sectors, the full utilization of opportunities provided by direct ties, and the establishment of joint ventures.

That is why we must accelerate activation of the agreement between the CSSR and USSR Governments that permits more than 100 enterprises and institutes on each side to establish direct cooperation in tackling crucial tasks of scientific-technical development and production, and also to set up joint institutes, enterprises, and associations. This will permit us to carry out essential structural changes in our national economy, deal with important ecological problems, and narrow down the range of products, especially in engineering. In other words, it will permit us to raise the efficiency and quality of production. [paragraph continues]

We regard the implementation of the program of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, signed by M. Gorbachev and G. Husak, as well as the fulfillment of tasks enshrined in the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member-States Through the Year 2000 as the decisive prerequisite for this. We attach great importance to the activation of the conclusions of last year's working meeting of the fraternal parties' general secretaries, especially to the drafting of a concept for the international division of labor for the next 15 to 20 years and to the restructuring of CEMA activity and the mechanism of cooperation. We take an active part, and show initiative, in the fulfillment of these tasks. Equally great is the significance that we ascribe to Czechoslovakia's participation in the projects of integration, which ensure for us increased deliveries of natural gas and continued supplies of iron ore.

We have discussed all these issues with Comrade Zaykov and have sought ways of accelerating their solution and of raising our cooperation to a higher level.

I would like to say that we have found among the Soviet comrades full understanding and support. The steps we are taking show a closer integration of the production and scientific-technical potentials of the two countries and permit us to carry out essential structural changes and to pool the forces and resources of our science, research, and production.

Our talks focused on an exchange of experience between our fraternal parties to ensure their congresses' conclusions. We have also spoken about specific and current issues. In this connection I would like to draw attention to the fact that endorsing the January session of the CPSU Central Committee's conclusions and our congress' conclusions also encourages our enterprises and organizations to fulfill, in due course, their contractural obligations toward their Soviet partners -- be it with respect to the range and quality of products, or with respect to the sufficient provision of spare parts. Far from everything is in order in this regard.

This year we will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with the Soviet people. Our working people have already begun to respond to this significant event through a broad development of socialist initiative. The main thing will be to celebrate this anniversary with deeds, with the fulfillment of the demanding tasks of 1987 and a consistent implementation of the conclusions of the 17th party congress.

The measures being adopted in the Soviet Union are of truly revolutionary importance not only for the Soviet Union, but for enhancing the prestige of socialism around the globe. We follow with great interest, attention, and support the efforts of the Soviet Union, its Communist Party, and Comrade Gorbachev, personally, aimed at offensive peace policy. This policy, which seeks above all, the prevention of a nuclear holocaust and gradual disarmament, enjoys our full support. Our party, our government, and the people of our country also welcome the proposal -- expressed in Comrade Gorbachev's statement -- to withdraw medium-range missiles from Europe. We expect the NATO countries, and the United States, to give their backing to this initiative.

CEMENT WORKS EMPLOYEES INDICTED FOR OIL SPILL

AU101436 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Josef Till report: "Odra River Polluters Prosecuted; Negligence Plays Main Role"]

[Excerpts] Ostrava (Our Correspondent) -- Two grave cases of pollution on the Odra River by crude oil products at the end of 1986 alarmed not only experts but the general public. [paragraph continues]

Mazut, which escaped from the Ostava plant of the 04 Cement and Lime Works in Hranice, seriously polluted water in the Lucina, Ostravice, and Odra Rivers, and caused considerable damage to nearby flora and fauna -- about 20 km in our territory and 55 km on the Polish side. The damage was further aggravated by the escape of light heating oil from the hospital in Bohumin into the Bajcuvka stream, and from there into the Odra River. The State Water Economy Inspection in Ostrava has proposed that the two organizations be fined Kcs500,000. [passage omitted]

Based on the results of the investigation conducted by public security forces attached to the regional administration of the National Security Corps in Ostrava, the regional prosecutor in Ostrava indicted five employees of the Ostrava cement works. In the Bohumin Hospital an intensive investigation has not proved anyone guilty and, therefore, the prosecution process has been halted. [passage omitted]

The cost of cleaning up the spill caused by the Ostrava cement works in the Czech SR territories alone amounted to Kcs895,000. [passage omitted]

The escape of heating oil from the Bohumin Hospital deserves particular attention since a specific culprit could not be found. The cost of the clean-up on our side of the Odra River exceeded Kcs200,000. [passage omitted]

HONECKER CONGRATULATES KOHL ON REELECTION

LD112250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1844 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has congratulated Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on his reelection. In his telegram, Honecker said he expects relations between the GDR and the FRG to be further normalized and developed on the basis of existing treaties in the interest of peace and the spirit of good-neighborliness.

SAARLAND PREMIER, DELEGATION ARRIVE ON VISIT

LD112228 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1732 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Mar (ADN) -- Oskar Lafontaine, minister president of the Saarland and chairman of the Saar SPD, arrived in Berlin today. He did so in response to an invitation from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The head of the Saarland Government was welcomed by Dr Robert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Guenter Rettner, department director at the SED Central Committee. The guest is accompanied by Reinhold Kopp, secretary of state and director of the Saarland State Chancellery; Norbert Engel, president of the Saarland labor office and deputy chairman of the Saar SPD State Association; and Hans Weber, Saarland secretary of state in the Ministry of Labor, Health, and Social Services.

LABOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN FEBRUARY RELEASED

AU111105 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- As a result of the SED Central Committee Secretariat's deliberations with kreis first secretaries, new initiatives were introduced in February concerning implementation of decisions made at the 11th SED Congress. Thanks to great labor achievements by the working people, production plan targets in industry, agriculture, and construction were surpassed in February.

In the industry ministries sector net production increased by 9 percent in February, while labor productivity rose by 9.3 percent. The industrial goods production plan has been fulfilled by 100.5 percent since 1 January 1987 with the plan surplus amounting to M346 billion. The cost of producing M100 of goods has been reduced by 1.7 percent since 1 January compared with last year.

Supplies of energy and solid fuels to the people and the economy were ensured. Workers in the coal and energy sector as well as in the transportation sector performed great feats, assisted by workers from the military. In February 25 million metric tons of raw brown coal, 9,535 gigawatt hours of electricity, and 763 million cubic meters of city gas were produced. The monthly plans were overfulfilled. The "Full production with less energy" drive begun by the VEB Carl Zeiss Jena Combine has great economic significance.

The speedy introduction of key technologies and their economically efficient application continued. The following production increases have been achieved since the start of the year: office and personal computers -- 111 percent; computer printers -- 93 percent; monolithically integrated circuits -- 36 percent; fiber optic cables -- 178 percent; industrial robots -- 32 percent; combined installations for regulation, control, and monitoring -- 53 percent.

In agriculture planned state procurement of slaughter animals was overfulfilled by 16.6 kilotons, that of milk by 56.8 kilotons, and that of eggs by 26 million units. In the foodstuffs industry plans for net production and industrial goods output were overfulfilled.

Since 1 January 27,974 apartments have been built or modernized, meaning housing conditions for 84,000 citizens have been improved. As planned, 815 places in kindergartens, 498 places in nurseries, 41 classrooms, and 6 school gymnasiums have been completed. The construction sector fulfilled the building production plan by 102.3 percent in February.

The transportation sector met the economy's demands for service, as railroads increased their performance by 4.4 percent in February. An additional 500 trains were used for passengers during winter vacations. The posts and telecommunications sector achieved its planned level of performance.

Supply of essential and nonessential foods and beverages and of industrial goods to the population was guaranteed. By the end of February, the population's net money income had risen by 3.5 percent compared with last year.

In industry's individual sectors the following growth in net output and productivity per workday, and the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved by the end of February:

	Net production	Labor Productivity	Reduction in prime costs
coal and energy	2.3	1.0	0.7 increase
ore mining, metallurgical industry, and potash	8.8	9.0	2.1
chemical industry	2.4	3.3	0.8 increase
electrical engineering, electronics	13.6	14.4	3.9
heavy machinery and installation construction	8.3	8.9	3.4
machine tools and processing machinery construction	8.7	9.5	2.3

general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction	5.3	5.9	1.0
light industry	4.7	5.6	1.0
glass and ceramics industry	2.6	3.3	0.8
bezirk-administered industry and foodstuffs industry	10.8	11.2	1.7
geology	7.6	6.8	3.6
industry ministries, total	6.7	7.0	1.7

Within bezirk-administered industry the following growth in net daily production and output of manufactured goods for the population, as well as the following drop in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

	Net production	Manufactured goods for the population	Reduction in prime costs
Capital city of Berlin	11.6	7.4	1.5
Cottbus	10.1	8.1	2.4
Dresden	10.0	5.1	1.5
Erfurt	13.7	5.8	1.8
Frankfurt	6.3	8.6	1.9
Gera	11.9	4.7	2.1
Halle	11.4	2.2	1.5
Karl-Marx-Stadt	10.3	2.2	2.3
Leipzig	7.7	0.6	1.0
Magdeburg	12.1	7.0	1.8
Neubrandenburg	6.7	1.0 decrease	1.6
Potsdam	10.9	3.3	2.5
Rostock	6.9	0.8	0.9
Schwerin	11.6	8.4	1.5
Suhl	11.3	7.3	2.0

KLEIBER, DELEGATION VISIT MOZAMBIQUE FOR TALKS

For reportage on the visit to Mozambique by an SED delegation under Guenther Kleiber, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, including a meeting with Prime Minister Mario Machungo, see the Southern Africa section of the 10 March Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

HUMAN ANTIBODIES AGAINST AIDS -- A team of GDR scientists has succeeded in growing, for the first time, human antibodies against the AIDS virus. This was announced by Prof Buediger von Baehr of the Charite Hospital's Institute of Clinical Immunology in a television broadcast tonight. The antibodies can be produced on a large scale through biotechnology. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2130 GMT 10 Mar 87 LD]

KADAR RECEIVES OUTGOING USSR ARMY REPRESENTATIVE

LD111340 Budapest MTI in English 1226 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 11 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, accompanied by Gyorgy Lazar, member of HSWP Political Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met in the Central Committee headquarters Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, outgoing representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, and Army General Fedot Kriva who follows in his stead.

The informal meeting of comradely atmosphere was attended by Peter Varga, head of the Public Administration Department of the Central Committee, and Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence.

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded the Order of Red Banner decoration to Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, in recognition of his outstanding activity in Hungary. The decoration was presented Friday in parliament by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. the ceremony was attended by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, Army General Fedot Krivda, and Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

POZSGAY SPEAKS AT GERMAN MINORITIES' CONFERENCE

AU111521 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Mar 87 p 5

[MTI report: "Exhibition at the Folklore Museum -- 300 Years of Coexistence -- Conference on the History of Germans in Hungary"]

[Text] On the 300th anniversary of the mass settlement of Germans in Hungary, a scientific conference bagan in the Folklore Museum on 5 March. Scientific researchers and domestic historians, as well as those from the GDR, FRG, and Austria are attending. Representatives of the Germans and other minorities in Hungary along with representatives of our public and cultural life are also participating in the conference organized by the Democratic Federation of Germans in Hungary, the PPF National Council, and the Hungarian Historical Society.

In his opening speech, Geza Hambuch, general secretary of the Democratic Federation of Germans in Hungary, said the aim of this conference, the first of its kind to be held, was to present a realistic and objective picture of the history of Germans living in Hungary and their more than 300 years of coexistence with the Hungarian people. This will contribute to making the history of Germans in Hungary better known; to strengthening their awareness as a national minority; to adequately cultivating their mother tongue, culture, and tradition, as well as to making use of their rights as a national minority. By reviewing the history of Germans in Hungary, the Hungarian public will also become better acquainted with the role played by the Germans who, after settling Hungary after 150 years of Turkish rule, helped in the reconstruction of the country and its subsequent economic and spiritual development. The lessons to be drawn from history will contribute to the further implementation of today's national minority policy and to the improvement of Hungary's relations with German-speaking states.

In his opening address, Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the PPF national Council, stressed that the settling of Germans in the areas deserted following the Turkish rule contributed to the country's economic and social development. Their destiny became intertwined with that of the Hungarian people. It is impossible to separate the history of Germans living in Hungary from the history and destiny of the peoples living in the Carpathian basin; to try such a separation might revive the accusations and witch-hunting of the past. One can understand all that happened with the Hungarians, the minorities living here and the peoples of the Carpathian basin only through their interrelation with one another.

Then, Pozsgai spoke about the absence of any interest or power in Hungary attempting to replace historical facts by falsifying history. Today, Hungary has a society and a government which are interested in cooperation between peoples. We have no reason to create a false history for ourselves. This does not mean that everyone is now freed from prejudices concerning other peoples. But we can mention Bartok with justification, Bartok who claimed that the peoples learned what coexistence was and were ready for it.

On the occasion of the conference, the folklore and tradition of the Germans in Hungary was presented in the form of an exhibition held at the Folklore Museum.

SZUROS RECEIVES ITALIAN OFFICIAL VITTORELLI

LD111944 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 11 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of parliament, met Paolo Vittorelli, chairman of the national assembly of the Italian Socialist Party, general secretary of the Disarmament Commission of Socialist International and president of the Italian Institute for Defence Research and Studies, who is staying in Hungary at the invitation of the Institute for Foreign Affairs. In a cordial atmosphere the parties exchanged views on major issues of international life, with special regard to arms limitation, the promotion of the CSCE process, and the building of international confidence.

FINANCIAL AID TO DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS INCREASED

AU111013 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Mar 87 p 5

[MTI report: "The Financing of Development Programs -- News Conference at the Ministry of Industry"]

[Text] A press conference on the goals of the central and sector development programs aimed at accelerating industrial technological development and the possibilities of financing these programs was held at the Ministry of Industry on 3 March. It was stated that the medium-range industrial development plan for the years up to 1990 and related research and development programs are focused on five main areas: better exploitation of natural resources; more efficient energy management and improving the raw material management; modern developing of the industiral background of agricultural production, including the development and introduction of biotechnology; the spreading of electronics; and improving the competitiveness of the processing industry. The central development programs, the sector programs, as well as the national medium-range research-development plans are all working towards these goals. Part of the finances necessary for the implementation of these programs are provided from this year's 2.8 billion forint technological development fund available at the Ministry of Industry. [paragraph continues]

The heads of the ministry have already decided on the distribution of this year's funds. About 2 billion forints will be allocated for the implementation of major central and sector enterprise programs. The rest of the money will not be spent on individual development programs, but on important goals like support for the use of computerized planning methods, establishing information systems, and the development and modernization of industrial education techniques.

A greater role will be given to the Ministry of Industry's Technova Bank through competitive financial contributions to the technological development activity of enterprises. The goal is to make the Technova Bank carry out all financial transactions related to these programs this year, thus strengthening the industrial enterprises' readiness for ventures and at the same time, supervising their implementation.

It was also mentioned that the scope of programs of the national medium-range research development plans would probably increase this year, and the planning for the comprehensive development of research related to environmental protection and the safe operation of nuclear energy was in the works.

In the implementation of the various programs, the Ministry of Industry is relying on the institutions of the academy, the cooperative movement, the small-scale entrepreneurs, and on everyone who comes up with useful proposals. Innovative industrial parks are emerging one after the other. These will concentrate and coordinate all innovative activity in a given sector or development branch. In line with this, a biotechnological innovation park equipped with new laboratories is already under construction in Szeged. The local institutions and enterprises in Debrecen set out to jointly develop applied physics and measuring technology. In collaboration with the Budapest Technological University, an innovation center will be established soon to facilitate the electronization of the machine industry. In Veszprem, several entrepreneurs are joining forces to contribute to the research and development activity to apply the new results obtained by the refined chemical industry. The creation of such parks is also planned for Paks and Miskolc.

ENTERPRISE PLANNING DEFICIENCIES DISCUSSED

AU061533 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Feb 87 p 5

[Interview with Peter Akos Bod, department head at the Economic Planning Institute of the National Planning Office, by Ilona Kocsi: "Mysterious Plans -- Interview on Enterprise Strategics -- Lessons of a Survey -- Time Does Not Matter" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The future is an exciting puzzle for everyone. We are all eager to find out about our fate and, if possible, change its course. This applies to the economy too. The staff of the Planning Institute of the National Planning Office conducted a survey last summer on the medium-term planning of enterprises in 76 industrial and building firms. The results were grim, and rather confounded our ideas and rational management. We asked department head Peter Akos Bod, who led the survey, why this was so.

[Bod] We examined this planning subject 5 years ago and reviewed the experience of 50 enterprises, so we do have some basis for comparison. What we learned was that over the past 5 year period, the situation has remained about the same, as if time has been standing still.

[Kocsi] Then it is perhaps these changes [not further specified] that absorb business efforts, making them less concerned with planning. Perhaps everyday problems make planning appear less important.

[Bod] Logical business behavior requires that there be planning all the time. When problems start increasing, in order to survive enterprises need to concentrate all the more on protection and on planning. Yet, what have we seen? Out of the 76 enterprises surveyed 43 said they expected to encounter financial difficulties. However, 11 of these 43 firms could not provide even a preliminary program for to what course they would take if this situation arose, and the remaining enterprises thought only in terms of solving the problems by financial methods.

What Did They Rely On? [subhead]

[Kocsi] Was thinking more strategic-oriented 5 years ago?

[Bod] Then tendency has not changed, which is puzzling. The preparation of an enterprise plan is an "internal affair." The 1972 statute only provides for the obligation of planning, leaving the content for the enterprise's private affair. In the past the administration insisted on long-term planning, especially for the Ministry of Heavy Industry, which has had some results. I do not wish to turn back the clock; because centrally initiated issues, though not foreign, have often resulted in formal planning. Nowadays people talk less about this, although there is a lot to talk about and much to do. The literature about enterprise planning has also remained on the same level as in the past; there is no further education, and special literature is scarce. The prestige of these books did not grow either due to the change in enterprise management. Planning is in many places a mere act of preparing statistics. Based on the available data, a plan must be made stipulating some growth. Only in very rare occasions do people prepare a thorough analysis prior the development and restraint. Without these, however, the calculation material called strategy, is not much of a value.

[Kocsi] Perhaps there are other analyses our firms have prepared. Surely they examine the intentions of their competitors...

[Bod] We also asked enterprises a question on competition. At the beginning of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, 38 percent of those questioned analyzed their competitors, now 39 percent do. Of course, if there is a monopoly -- and we asked this, too -- one does not need to examine anything. Yet we learned that even those enterprises in clearly competitive situations were not worried about this problem. It is simply a mystery on what they actually based their 5-year plan... It was also very informative to look at the list of the most important information sources. Over the past 5 years, no changes have taken place regarding the first four sources: foreign trade partners, branch ministries, domestic enterprises in cooperation, and the National Planning Office. It is rather peculiar that neither in the past, nor in this recent survey, were banks mentioned among the first eight sources. In industrially developed countries the most useful information is obtained from financial institutions.

Without Much Ado [subhead]

[Kocsi] This practice does not give a picture only of the enterprises... Let us go back to plans without satisfactory foundations: This phenomenon indicates that today's business would not prepare any plans on their own, for the sake of main authorities.

[Bod] It is clear from the responses they would prepare their plans for 3 years, because this is the time period they consider realistically visible. Firms only calculate orders for up to 1-2 years, so when the firms are talking about 5 years, they are actually thinking in terms of only 2 years. They are under the influence of the present. Even the length of time seems to be irrelevant, because firms project the present phenomena into the future, even 5 years ahead. For instance, referring to future credits, the firms questioned were optimistic. It was not difficult to find out why: they were counting on the developments of 1986. Last year, more than 42 billion forints were paid out in credits for trading capital than in the first year of the 5-year plan. Perhaps this is the reason for so much optimism. They also predicted a rapid growth of inter-company relations domestically. Why? In 1986, growth was only registered on the domestic market... Actually, when the durability of a particular product stands at 5-10 years, one must calculate at least 6-7 years for the investment period; and one should also know the intentions of competitors. Yet all these factors remained outside of the perception of our enterprises.

[Kocsi] You have mentioned that there has been a weakening in the position of enterprise planners in the internal hierarchy and that their professional level is not the highest either. However, the higher enterprise leadership can still think in prospective terms and can have ideas about the future....

[Bod] In places where the planning group belongs directly to the managing director, the situation is better. While there are fewer people working in this area, all the affected branches are included in the work as long as there is a need for them. This is an efficient solution. In places where the internal organization is different, this group, is larger and no longer deals only with planning. There are also cases of planning departments with 40 staff members.... As for the concrete question: There are, sometimes, essential differences or gaps between the leader and the second line of command. The problem is primarily felt by the number one leader as his position is the quickest to become unsteady. The situation of the enterprise medium-level leadership is more stable. Accordingly, it has also a different approach toward strategic concepts. The general manager might want to do something to avoid bankruptcy, but he often finds himself confronting a lack of sensitivity on the part of the second line: "It is not our fault, things were working well the way we always did them." This is a nice principle of ethics and may even be true. But it is a principle that cannot be used in a society that produces goods. It is, however, good for brushing aside responsibility and the will to act. Market categories have still not become part of economic common knowledge. Ups and downs in market tendencies, however, cannot be dealt with as ethical issues.

[Kocsi] It does not seem logical that, with the approach of bankruptcy, only the position of the managing director is endangered. If he tries to bring order within the enterprise, then he will also affect the middle level...

[Bod] Yes, but in practice, the situation here is not like this. Why? I can only guess. If a manager fails but all this takes place quietly, without any big fuss, then he can leave with dignity and with high decorations. If, however, prior to the failure, he tries to bring order, this can lead to scandal, and there is no high decoration for him anymore. The managing director of the Machine Tool Works was sent into retirement in 1980 and the new boss had to begin work by creating order. A similar thing took place at the Ganz-Mavag and the Cable Works. The old manager did not have enough power for this, and the new one, in his own interest, could not avoid this unpleasant step.

If There Is No Competition... [subhead]

[Kocasi] With or without justification, the enterprise plans are generally counting on growth. They believe their activity has a future and their products are needed....

[Bod] As a result of the lack of the above-mentioned evaluations, self-knowledge is not the strongest side of this sphere of activity either. At the same time, they do not plan growth everywhere, and the figures regarding the convertible currency exports, for example, are constantly lagging behind the concepts of the people's economy. This, of course, strengthens the enterprises' bargaining position. Besides, Janos Kornai's theory of "resource-limited economic management" did not stand the test of practice. This means that, if we limited the socialist exports and the domestic markets, then the economic units striving for growth would be forced to move to the capitalist markets. Since the large-scale enterprise sector has been stagnating since 1980, the theoretically presumed striving for growth does not have any effect. A firm goes bankrupt before changing its production structure. A good example for this is provided by the building industry. While it simply acknowledges the fact that less and less state housing is built from year to year, it does not institute any changes in its management....

[Kocsi] This lack of interest did emerge, however, from something. And, here, perhaps, we should not disregard the processes that are taking place in the Hungarian economy.

[Bod] There is no better disciplinary force and regulator than competition. This, however, needs markets with many protagonists.... In Hungary, however, these conditions are present only in an ambiguous way, and the regulators created by the economic management cannot be as effective as competition. One should search for the root of the problems here. The problem seems to be that the competition process had slowed down, a process that was far from being an accelerated one. The new forms of enterprise management do not favor this process; they often veto the efforts of certain units to achieve independence and thus, they inevitably make the market structure more rigid. The majority of the guiding organs have legal means at their disposal to establish enterprises and can decide how to spend large amounts of money. These organs spend a considerable part of these funds on existing enterprises. If they spent at least a fraction of these funds on new economic units, the situation would change. The bankruptcy procedures could also bring some acceleration in this area. Smaller and more viable firms could be established on the "ruins" of durably loss-making enterprises. There is no chance of essential changes without markets and competition....

ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR JANUARY 1987 REPORTED

AU061811 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Mar 87 p 10

[Central Statistical Office Report on Economic Performance for January 1987]

[Text] January 1987 (Data as a Percentage of Figures for the Same Period Last Year) [subhead]

Industrial state and cooperative enterprises.

Volume of gross production value:

Industry total		97.6
Within this:	metallurgy	92.6
	machine industry	96.6
	chemical industry	102.3
	building material industry	88.4
	light industry	92.0
	food industry	100.2

Industry excluding food industry----97.1
Number of employees----98.1
Gross product per employee----99.5
Average monthly wages per employee----104.9

Construction sector of the building industry

Production of the building industry----86.4
Number of employees----96.6
Average monthly wages per employee----101.1

Retail Trade Turnover (at current prices)----97.7

Within this: food, beverages, and tobacco----104.1
articles of clothing----92.6
miscellaneous manufactured goods----93.3

Procurement----99.2
Within this: plant products----51.8
live animals----109.4
animal products----102.2

Achievement of transport enterprises

Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage/kilometers)----79.1
Long-distance transport of passengers (based on passenger/kilometers)----92.4

Retail trade price index----104.7

The production of the industrial state and cooperative enterprises in January 1987 decreased by 2.4 percent as compared to the same period last year. The decrease affected both the state enterprises and the cooperatives. The unfavorable weather conditions prevailing in the middle of January 1987 played a role in this production decrease. Among the main sectors, the electric energy and chemical industry production exceeded that of last year. Food industry production was at the same level as in January 1986; production of the other industrial sectors decreased at a greater or lesser extent. Industry sold less domestically and exported more compared to the same time last year. The number of employees decreased by 18,800 people, or 1.9 percent, compared to January 1986. Per capita production decreased by 0.5 percent and production per hour increased by 2.5 percent compared to January 1986.

Unfavorable weather conditions considerably hindered the performance of the construction sector of the building industry; construction and installation activity decreased by 13.6 percent compared to January 1986, with open-air activity particularly affected. The number of employees decreased by 3.4 percent. In addition to this, 4-5 percent of the staff was on frost-leave or regular annual leave. Productivity decreased considerably.

The procurement of plant products that made up only 8 percent of the January sales of agricultural products considerably decreased. Compared to the low level of last year, the procurement of live animals increased by 9.4 percent. The procurement of pigs for slaughter increased by 9.3 percent. and that of poultry increased by 13.3 percent compared to January 1986. Sales of slaughter cattle increased by 1.3 percent. Sales of animal products increased by 2.2 percent, decisively as a result of an increase in the procurement of eggs.

Retail trade turnover in current prices decreased by 2.3 percent, in comparable prices by 6.7 percent. The decrease was considerable in the case of clothing and mixed industrial goods.

Investment payments in January 1987 decreased by almost 20 percent compared to January 1986. The biggest drop took place in the amounts allocated for central investments but the amount allocated for council and enterprise investments was also less than in January 1986.

BRIEFS

SOVIET MIXED ENTERPRISE -- Representatives of the Technova Bank of the Ministry of Industry, five Hungarian research and development enterprises and one production enterprise, and the IVTAN Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences decided to establish a mixed enterprise. The task of the mixed enterprise, located in Hungary, is to promote the practical implementation of the results achieved in developing new technologies, machines, and instruments in the energy industry, and to bring the developing and producing partners closer to each other. The mixed enterprise will sign contracts with its partners for the production of certain goods. Among the first tasks is the secondary and tertiary exploitation of mineral oil with steam generators, and the organization of the production of new metallurgical measuring instruments and geophysical instruments. [Excerpts] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Feb 87 p 6 AU]

PUBLICATION OF GORBACHEV VOLUME -- Budapest, March 11 (MTI) -- The Kossuth publishers of Budapest are to publish a Hungarian-language selection of foreign policy speeches by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, entitled "For a World Without Wars and Weapons". There are several other volumes which deal with the programme of transformation taking place in the Soviet Union, including a book by Academician Leonid Abalkin on the new economic policy of the CPSU, and the changing Soviet reality. [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 11 Mar 87 LD]

TRADE TALKS WITH GDR -- Budapest, March 11 (MTI) -- Gerhard Briksa, minister of trade and supply of the German Democratic Republic, paid a visit to Budapest from March 9 to 11 on the invitation of Zoltan Juhar, minister of internal trade. Talks were held on topical questions of commodity supply in the two countries, and possibilities for the development of the 4,000 million forints' worth of domestic trade exchanges covering GDR electric household machines, cosmetics and ready-to-wear articles and Hungarian plastic household goods, interior lighting articles and camping goods. The GDR minister visited modern trade units, and met deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1513 GMT 11 Mar 87 LD]

CZYREK HOLDS TALKS, CONCLUDES U.S. VISIT

Meets Shultz on Relations

LD111721 Warsaw PAP in English 1502 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Washington, March 11 -- On the last day of the visit to the U.S. yesterday, head of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee and member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Jozef Czyrek with the accompanying deputies held a series of meetings with heads of the leading ministries of the American Government. The talks concerned bilateral relations, economic cooperation in the conditions after lifting the restrictions imposed on Poland, and the most important international issues.

Czyrek and the accompanying parliamentarians met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead. Next, they participated in a round-table discussion with senior representatives of the U.S. State Department.

In the talks with George Shultz, the sides focused on the most important moves leading to further improvement and development of Polish-American relations. They also discussed the possibility to expand the present political contacts both in the governmental and interparliamentary spheres.

Czyrek presented the strivings by the Polish side to fill the gradually progressing normalization with such actions as, being in line with the interests of the two sides, would make the development of Polish-U.S. relations a lasting process and create the proper conditions in political and economic fields. The sides expressed interest in development of working consultations between the Polish Foreign Ministry and the U.S. State Department.

In the context of a scheduled Shultz visit in Moscow next month, Czyrek voiced support for Soviet-American dialogue on peace, security and disarmament, and stressed that progress in that field was in vital interest for Poland.

During the talk with Whitehead, the sides also touched upon saturating the process of normalization in Polish-American relations with moves of executive character.

Whitehead shared Czyrek's view that the symbolic step of formal lifting of the restrictions should be followed by concrete cooperation in various fields.

Yesterday's time-table covered also meetings with Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldridge and Treasury Secretary James Baker, on the normalization of mutual financial and economic relations, with the Polish delegation specifying, inter alia, the conditions which need to be met to solve the problem of debt.

Later yesterday, the Polish delegation met with Senator Edward Kennedy at the Polish Embassy here, and invited him on behalf of the Polish parliament to make an official visit to Poland.

Report Outlines Future Trips

LD112027 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] The delegation of Polish parliamentarians led by Josef Czyrek has ended its visit to the United States. Grzegorz Wozniak reports from Washington:

[Begin recording] The first Polish delegation to visit the United States in 6 years was given a good reception, which was very interesting. With this trip a stage of normal multilevel, bilateral contacts began. On the last day of the parliamentarians' visit, 10 March, Jozef Czyrek, the chairman of the Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs, spoke with the heads of the Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce, George Shultz, James Baker, and Malcolm Baldridge. As was true of previous ones, these discussions focused on concrete subjects in the process of normalizing Polish-U.S. relations. The results prove a joint desire to deepen the political dialogue, to continue it on the parliamentary level, and to start it in the economic sphere. A group of U.S. congressmen will come to Poland within 6 months and an official Sejm delegation is expected in Washington. In addition, an appropriate type of U.S. delegation is expected in Poznan for the fair.

Progress in U.S.-Polish relations has, therefore, become apparent; its determining factor is the development of normal contacts whereby each side has equal rights. [end recording]

Holds News Conference 10 Mar

LD112221 Warsaw PAP in English 2058 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Washington, March 11 -- The head of the Sejm (parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee, PUWP CC Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek ended his visit to the U.S., on which he was accompanied by Witold Lipski, Aleksander Legatowicz and Jozef Gierowski, in the late evening yesterday.

During a meeting with the press Jozef Czyrek described the talks he held as open, sincere and characterized by a will to achieve progress in Polish-American relations.

The visit of the Polish parliamentarians and the talks they had have contributed to the acceleration and deepening of mutual understanding of many elements of the process of normalizing Polish-American relations. The delegation held talks with representatives of the American Government.

The Polish delegation stood on the grounds that the will to normalize economic relations which was expressed by both sides during talks should take on the form of concrete action. This should be manifested in the creation of mechanisms of economic cooperation, such as for instance, in the possibility of using credits to develop commerce and facilitate the solution of debt issues. Without progress in the field of normal, non-discriminatory economic cooperation Polish-American relations will be void of the key substances which decide about the value of these relations.

Indepth, sincere, at time sharp discussions held by the Polish delegation with the American side have to a certain degree contributed to the fact that representataives of the U.S. State Department acknowledged that the lifting of American restrictions against Poland for the time being has rather symbolic significance. The Polish side pointed out that it was precisely because of this that activities should be undertaken to allow one to say in the near future that the restrictions were lifted also factually.

The formal lifting of American restrictions against Poland, both an expression of realism and good will on the part of the U.S., is one of the main instruments of creating equal-rights economic cooperation between the U.S. and Poland. The Polish delegation stressed during the talks that Poland expected to be treated normally in the sphere of trade relations in accordance to the restored most favoured nation clause.

The course of the talks also showed that, the American side at times takes a stance of a kind of delayed reaction to the progress made in the normalization of the internal situation in Poland and the process of national reconciliation or the development of democratic institutions in our country. Despite the difficulties which remain the course of the visit of the Polish parliamentarians is evidence of the progress made in Polish-American dialogue and seems to be a forecast that both countries are entering a period of normal contacts.

REVIEW HIGHLIGHTS 'NORMALIZATION' OF U.S. TIES

LD111026 Warsaw PAP in English 0710 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, March 11 -- The official visit paid to Poland by Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian gets extensive coverage in Warsaw newspapers today. The dailies report on the meeting of PUWP CC First Secretay Wojciech Jaruzelski with the Chinese guest yesterday and Polish-Chinese plenary talks started Tuesday. Addresses delivered by Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and Minister Wu Xuieqian are also carried by the papers.

Other major domestic stories include Tuesday's conference of the government spokesman for foreign correspondents, the meeting of the socio-economic council at the Sejm (Polish parliament) and the Opal '87 military exercises.

Chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Jozef Czyrek's talks and meeting in the United States are covered.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY said the Polish delegation had "the most important political meetings" in Washington and Tuesday, namely with Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of of the Treasury James Baker, Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige as well as Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead who had recently visited Poland.

Another Polish delegation, an economic one is reported to be staying in Japan. Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik was received by Japanese prime minister, newspaper headlines say.

Commenting on Jozef Czyrek's visit to the U.S. and his address delivered during a seminar held at the Institute for East-West Security, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote in part:

"The starting point (of the paper) included a statement that Poland is vitally interested in detente, both European and global. In periods of detente Poland can and does play a subject role in European politics. She influences the development of the situation. Poland has traditionally been open to relations with the West and especially with the United States."

"Czyrek stressed that Poland was vitally interested in good relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the main goal of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee was to achieve better mutual understanding. Better mutual understanding can lead to agreement on economic, social, political and human issues.

"On political issues," Czyrek told ZYCIE WARSZAWY, "we represent a thesis and Poland's readiness to conduct broad dialogue. This would serve both the development of bilateral relations as well as development in general. We are trying to make people understand that a formal lifting of restrictions, though useful in itself, does not constitute a lasting foundation for developing relations. We are stressing the fact that we are not asking the U.S. for financial or credit assistance. We expect to be treated normally, for instance, in line with the most favoured nation clause.

"Czyrek pointed out that the Sejm delegation stated a growing interest in Poland and understanding for her problems and a will to mutually develop cooperation.

"The resumption of Polish-American dialogue allows one to expect new proof of a normalization of relations between Poland and the U.S.," concluded the paper.

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN MEETS OFFICIALS, TOURS CITES

LD112325 Warsaw PAP in English 2200 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 11 -- Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda, acting on behalf of Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, received here today member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party CC, member of the State Council, minister of foreign affairs of People's China Wu Xueqian, now on an official visit to Poland. The sides discussed bilateral relations with stress on economic issues.

Also today, the Chinese minister met with Political Bureau member, PUWP CC secretary Marian Wozniak. The two briefed each other on the course of implementation of the programme of reforms and on key problems in socialist building in both countries. The two also expressed satisfaction over the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Poland and People's China.

The second round of Polish-Chinese plenary talks, presided over by Foreign Affairs Ministers Marian Orzechowski and Wu Xueqian, was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today.

In the afternoon the Chinese guest, accompanied by Polish Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Majewski set off for a trip around Poland. Its first stage included Debica, in the Tarnow Voivodship, southern Poland, where he acquainted himself with the production of the "Igloopol" agri-industrial complex and its social achievements.

The visit to "Igloopol" was wound up with a meeting held between the Chinese delegation and First Secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Tarmow Wladyslaw Plewniak and the political-administrative leadership of the voivodship and the Igloopol complex. The sides spoke about a need to exchange experience between "Igloopol" and similar industrial complexes in People's China in the field of implementing economic reform, agri-production and social solutions. Minister Wu Xueqian stressed the need of deepening economic cooperation and exchanging experience between Poland and China. The contacts started should be continued. The matter of starting direct cooperation should be tackled by experts from both countries, he said.

From Debica the Chinese delegation left for the WSK Mielec Transportation Equipment Plant in Mielec, south-eastern Poland where it acquainted itself with the production of aircraft for agriculture. During a meeting with the management of the plant the sides referred to the matter of more close cooperation in this field.

'REVISIONISTS' CRITICIZE FRG OVER BORDER ISSUE

LD101107 Warsaw PAP in English 1000 GMT 10 Mar 87

[By PAP correspondent Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Bonn, March 10 -- Revisionists from the FRG not only attack all those, who are realistic on the border question in Europe, but ostentatiously stand in the way of peace and detente initiatives supported by the West.

Lately, the bulletin of the revisionist headquarters, "Deutscher Ostdienst", carried an article by headquarters Chairman Lackschewitz (therefore certainly an official opinion) in which he literally reprimanded the Federal Government for its favourable attitude towards M. Gorbachev's disarmament initiative.

Meanwhile, deputy head of the CDU-CSU parliamentary floor group Ruehe was also reproached for his failure to raise revisionist demands in the context of the so-called German minority in Poland, during his meeting with Polish Deputy Sejm Speaker M. Rakowski, at the latter's recent visit to Bonn.

The same revisionist circles are leaving no stone unturned to torpedo the coming agreement on the partnership between Wroclaw and Wiesbaden. Wiesbaden's Social-Democratic Mayor A. Ekner, who returned from a working visit to Wroclaw, was attacked by local revisionist and Christian Democratic circles, which are against the partnership because Wroclaw "is a German city".

As the draft agreement was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for evaluation, it will soon become evident whether it is the revanchists that set the tone of the FRG's foreign policy towards Poland.

'OPAL 87' EXERCISES CONTINUE, TO END 13 MAR

LD120951 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The Polish Army training exercises, "Opal-87," continue. Defensive maneuvers in the screening zone [pas przeslanania] and the testing of medical and repair battalions are expected today. Observers from 22 states are taking part. They were invited by the Polish authorities in accordance with the Stockholm agreement on security and cooperation in Europe.

The guests include representatives of NATO, such as General William Streeter of the United States, Lieutenant Colonel (Jurgen Kevisch) of the FRG, and representatives of the Warsaw Pact and neutral states. All have been given the very best conditions to fulfill their missions. They can examine the most modern battle equipment that the Polish Army has at its disposal and can speak directly to the troops. The "Opal-87" exercises will conclude tomorrow.

MESSNER ADDRESSES GOVERNMENT-OPZZ MEETING

AU111135 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Mar 87 p 2

[Report on speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner at a joint meeting of the Council of Ministers and the Executive Committee of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord held in Warsaw on 4 March]

[Text] PAP -- We consider the joint meetings to be constructive and useful, said the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Work on a joint time frame and its implementation will continue. The government carefully listens to opinions expressed by the All-Polish Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] and considers the movement a valuable partner in resolving Poland's serious economic problems. The Council of Ministers and the trade unions have the same goals, which are founded on the resolutions adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress. The main lines of government work stem from the National Socioeconomic Plan for the Period Until 1990. Its form was determined by a realistic assessment of our development potential.

The third PZPR Central Committee Plenum obliged the government to prepare and introduce the second stage of the economic reform and stressed the need for discipline during this time. That government-union cooperation should assume an appropriate form is of particular significance. We must improve the principles and forms of cooperation and acquire a better understanding of mutual intentions. The Council of Ministers, for its part, will require all levels of the state administration to show full respect for the legal rights of trade unions. However, good cooperation is not aided by attitudes that sometimes appear in the trade union movement, such as branch parochialism.

The modernization of the economy and the acceleration of its development calls for the on-going introduction of economic accountability. However, this is only useful when realistic economic parameters are in force. In doing this, the government must take social interests into account. At the same time, the government cannot ignore irrevocable economic logic and actual conditions in the economy. For example, the government must consider the different material circumstances in which working families find themselves. These circumstances must be considered from the wage perspective, and the expenditure question must be considered in price and income policy.

The government is counting on the cooperation of trade unions in introducing the second stage of economic reform and its main model solutions. The trade union movement has a particular role to play in explaining to workers the essence and mechanisms of the second stage of the reform, in creating an appropriate mood among workers, and in immediately pointing out irregularities in the solutions introduced. It is essential for there to be joint and consistent action on working conditions.

The results obtained in 1986 were good but our assessment of the housing construction industry is negative. On 4 March the Housing Council will review last year's results in the construction industry, as well as planned measures designed to eliminate the crisis that exists there. The expansion of plant housing construction should be one way of improving the situation.

The government is particularly concerned about social welfare policy, which currently gives rise to many justified misgivings. The pressure created by immediate problems has made appropriate solutions a more long-term matter. The basic goal of change should be an improved and more efficient welfare system, even at the expense of other, less important social affairs. The government has been working on the preparation of appropriate institutional changes, which will be put before the OPZZ for consultation.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

AU111457 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Mar 87 p 2

[Excerpt] PAP -- On 6 March, the Council of Ministers made a preliminary assessment of economic results and the performance of the 1986 Central Annual Plan.

It said that positive trends have been predominant in the economy, as illustrated by the growth in most sectors of the material production sphere. The gross national product has risen about 5 percent, compared to the 3.1-3.4 percent foreseen in the plan. The per capita increase in national income amounts to over 4 percent. A relatively rapid rise in consumption -- especially food consumption -- was noted, as was an improvement in society's standard of living. The positive figures in agriculture, both in the animal and plant sphere, were caused largely by favorable weather, the spread of comprehensive technology, and increased supplies of most basic production resources. An increase in industrial output was achieved by means of greater productivity, reduced energy intensiveness, and a better use of fixed assets and working hours. The structure of capital investments, mostly aimed at modernizing production's fixed assets and boosting production for export purposes, improved. There were favorable changes to the structure of industrial output and the construction industry's potential. The Polish State Railways freight capacity increased, and municipal rail services improved for the first time in many years. Foreign trade grew, and Poland's participation in the international division of labor, especially with the CEMA countries, expanded.

At the same time, however, the intended economic equilibrium was not achieved. The number of apartments handed over for use was smaller than last year. The cattle population fell, as did milk production. There was a drop in the production of certain market commodities as a result of supply difficulties. The planned trade surplus with the second area of payments was not achieved, which, coupled with the fall in the dollar, caused an unforeseen rise in convertible currency debts. Troubles with supplies increased because of reduced imports for supply purposes from the second area of payments and a lack of complementary deliveries, which disturbed the rhythm of production and led to an overuse of reserves. The policy of economic compulsion vis-a-vis enterprises was not completely effective, causing excessive financial resources and a consequent above-plan increase in wages and enterprise investment projects. There was a setback in combatting inflation, an excessive increase in incomes, and a higher rate of inflation than planned, though it was still lower than in 1985.

People's incomes surpassed earlier assumptions by over Z500 billion. This was due mainly to increased wages, which rose by 21.1 percent against the planned 13.3 percent; and because of sales of agricultural produce, a 19.6 percent increase against the planned 7.1 percent rise. Increased profits for the private economy were also responsible, and there was a 43.2 percent rise against the planned 23.8 percent. In 1986 there was a clear increase in social benefits. People's incomes from social benefits increased by 23.9 percent, compared to 17.3 percent in 1984 and 13.2 percent in 1985.

Next, the Council of Ministers examined a report on January's economic situation and preliminary economic results for February. Industrial output for January and February was almost equal to that of the same period last year.

The Council of Ministers also viewed a report on the 1986 balance of payments. There was an increase in trade and payments traffic with the socialist countries. Exports developed much more rapidly than imports. There continues to be a difficult payment situation vis-a-vis the second area of payments. The planned spending on imports has been surpassed, as a result of which the planned trade balance has not been achieved and foreign debts have risen. [passage omitted]

CEAUSESCU CONTINUES OFFICAL VISIT TO INDIA

Exchanges Toasts with Singh

AU101950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] New Delhi AGERPRES, 10/3/1987 -- Indian President Giani Zail Singh gave an official dinner for Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu at the Reshtrapati Bhavan Palace.

The dinner was attended by Ramaswamy Venkataraman, vice-president of the Republic of India; Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; members of the government, of the parliament, other personalities of the Indian political life.

Valentin Ceausescu attended.

During the dinner, that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, proposed toasts that disclosed the mutual wish of the two countries to ever more broadly collaborate, to raise onto new stages the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration, to strengthen their collaboration in international arena, in order to contribute ever more to the settlement of the grave issues facing mankind.

The toasts were listened to with deep interest and keen satisfaction by the attendance.

Talks With Oil Minister

AU111637 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1551 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest [as received] AGERPRES 11/3/1987 -- Tuesday afternoon President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Brahm Dutt, India's minister of petroleum and gas.

The talks held on the occasion set forth means and prospects of new forms and ventures of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of oil industry and gas.

The sides expressed the conviction that the current Romanian-Indian summit dialogue, the understandings agreed upon, make an outstanding contribution to the development and deepening on multiple planes of the collaboration and relations between the two countries and peoples.

Meets Trade Minister

AU111429 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1221 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] New Delhi, AGERPRES 11/3/1987 -- On Wednesday, March 11, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received in New Delhi the Indian minister of commerce; P. Shiv Shankar.

The Indian minister was highly appreciative of the Romanian-Indian top-level dialogue in New Delhi the results of which go down as a highly significant contribution to raising the friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries onto a higher stage.

In the spirit of the talks held and understandings covenanted by Romania's President and India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi aspects were approached of the development of commercial exchanges and of cooperation in various domains, on a bilateral plane and in third countries, commensurate with the growing economic potential of Romania and India.

In that context the joint determination was reiterated to work for the diversification of cooperation forms, joint ventures included, which should favour the carrying into effect of the accord on economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the Governments of Romania and India signed in New Delhi the previous day.

Receives Industry Minister

AU111437 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1224 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/03/1987 -- Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received on Wednesday, March 11, Krishna Chandra Pant, Indian minister of industry, steel and mines.

During the interview stress was laid on the good Romanian-Indian relations of economic collaboration and the comprehensive programmes of industrial development of Romania and India, in which an important place is held by the metallurgical industry that offers new and real possibilities for the diversification of collaboration in the field through the promotion of bilateral collaboration and on third markets, with the developing countries in particular.

A survey was also made of the present stage in the joint construction of metallurgical units in India as well as of the measures required for the carrying out of new projects under the top-level understandings reached during the current visit.

The Indian minister expressed satisfaction at the fruitful results of the Romanian-Indian collaboration.

Departs India for Bangladesh

AU120905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0834 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] New Delhi AGERPRES 12/3/1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu concluded their official goodwill visit to the Republic of India. The messengers of the Romanian people left New Delhi for Dhaka. Upon departure, at the airport of India's capital, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were seen off by President Giani Zail Singh of India, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, by other Indian high officials.

PRESS CONTINUES COVERAGE ON NATIONALITY PROBLEM

AU100904 [Editorial Report] After the plenary meetings of the Hungarian and German Nationality Working People's Councils, held in Bucharest on 26 February, and the Joint Meeting of Hungarian and German Nationality Councils held in Bucharest the following day, the Romanian press has carried three to four articles a day on the nationality problem. The pieces are signed by citizens of Romanian, Hungarian, or German nationality representing almost every field of socioeconomic activity.

This new series of articles devoted to the nationality question began on 2 March, when ROMANIA LIBERA published on pages 1 and 3 four articles under the headline "Telling Expression of the Correct and Scientific Solution to the Nationality Problem in Our Country". These were signed by a Romanian, and by two citizens of Hungarian and German nationality. In his 1,800-word article "We Respond With Our Unity to the History Which Unites Us," Romanian writer Ion Dodu Balan recounts his happy childhood in Transylvania and the unity and cooperation among people of various nationalities he saw there. He goes to say that "it is even more difficult" for him to understand the attitude "of some individuals who, claiming to be specialists, distort the achievements of the working people and sow hatred among nations." He mentions some historical facts showing "the continuity of the Romanian people" in the Carpathian region, and rejects the "legends about a demographic vacuum on Romanian soil."

The two writers of Hungarian nationality, Antoniu Komuves, chairman of the "Avintul" Agricultural Production Cooperative in Pecica Comune, Arad County, in his 900-word article "The Fruit of United Work -- a Solid Foundation for Cohesion and Brotherhood" and Dr Alexandru Incze, director of the Brasov "Steagul Rosu" Hospital, in his 900-word piece entitled "Unhampered Access to Science and Professional Awareness," refer mainly to progress in their county and in their field of work. They see this as the result of "exemplary cooperation among citizens of Romanian, Hungarian, and German nationality." They hail Ceausescu's 27 February speech, and reassert the "true equality of rights of all the country's citizens." Eng Heinz Fruhn, manager of a textile factory in Ghimbav, Brasov County, represents the German nationality in this paper. His 800-word article "We Work in Unity for the Same Goal: the Continuous Flourishing of the Homeland" stresses that in Romania "we all speak the same language, the language of correct and shared work."

ROMANIA LIBERA on 3 March, under the headline "Telling Expression of the Correct and Scientific Solution to the Nationality Problem in Our Country", devotes the whole of page 3 to articles on the nationality issue. A 2,200-word story entitled "The Consistent Living Lesson of History" is signed by Academician Stefan Pascu. After praising Ceausescu's speech to the Joint Nationality Councils meeting, he focuses largely on historical arguments refuting the 3-volume "History of Transylvania" published in Hungary and edited by that country's minister of culture, Bela Kopeczi.

The other two articles published on that page, a 1,200-word piece, "Full Unity of Thought and Work", and 1,000-word effort, "Equal and Free Sons of the Common Homeland," are written by a man of Hungarian nationality, Mircurea Ciuc Museum director Prof Laszlo Barabas, and by a German, Petru Lauer, chairman of the joint agroindustrial councils of Gradinari, Caras-Severin County. Both reject all "attempts to sow hatred among our country's citizens" and praise the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era," which has brought about "true equality of rights" among citizens "regardless of their nationality."

On 5, 6 and 7 March, both SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA continue to carry 3 to 5 daily articles on the nationality issue, but they are much shorter than the previous ones, ranging from 400 to 900 words. In SCINTEIA the pieces are published in each edition under the headline "A Completely Revolutionary Policy, for People and for All Sons of the Homeland; a Policy of Respect and Friendship Among Nations." The writers represent virtually all sectors of society: workers, intelligentsia, and peasants -- a manager of an industrial enterprise, a foreman, a school inspector, a university professor, a university lecturer, a party organizer, an agricultural worker, an engineer, and a museum curator. Each represents a county where the population either includes a considerable number of Hungarians and Germans or has them in the majority. The writers all present the achievements of their county, enterprise, or unit, hail Ceausescu's speech at the Joint Council Meeting, and reject attempts by Hungary "to grossly falsify historical facts."

The authors of the articles criticize "those who, pretending to support the rights of national minorities, instigate nationalist, chauvinist, and irredentist manifestations" Criticism is also levelled against the "books, studies, treatises, maps, and documents published in a neighboring socialist country, the Hungarian People's Republic, which falsify the historical truth in Romania." Most of the articles reaffirm the "equal conditions for human assertion" or a sense of "solidarity in the struggle for the happiness and well-being of us all." They reject "interference in our internal affairs" as well as "denigrating and tendentious assertions regarding the situation in Romania."

SCINTEIA on 8 March does not carry items directly addressing the nationality issue, but the 750-word article by Captain Grigore Radoslavescu, "Solemn Oath to the Homeland, People, and Party" about a new group of soldiers who took the military oath on 7 March, includes statements by a recruit of Hungarian nationality, Iosip Cseke. He is quoted as saying: "I express what all of us think, that regardless of nationality, we are united by the common language of work and love for our homeland -- whose devoted sons we are -- and by our determination to do all we can to defend it and see it flourish ."

RCP MESSAGE TO LIBYAN ANNIVERSARY FESTIVITY

AU091151 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Mar 87 p 6

["Message of Greetings Extended by the RCP Delegation" during "Festivities in the City of Sabha," Libya]

[Text] Tripoli, 4 March (AGERPRES) -- At the conclusion of the proceedings of the General People's Congress of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, festivities marking the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of people's power took place in the city of Sabha. This event was attended by representatives of numerous political parties and forces from abroad, including an RCP delegation led by Comrade Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

On this occasion, greetings were extended by the head of the delegation on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The message stressed that the participation by the RCP delegation in this event demonstrates the positive relations of friendship and cooperation established between our two countries in a spirit of equality, independence, and mutual advantage. These ties are based on understandings reached during numerous meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They are in keeping with our mutual interests of promoting understanding between our two peoples.

We in Romania are following with interest the friendly Libyan people's efforts to utilize their national resources, and develop their country in keeping with their basic interest in progress and well-being, the message continued. The results achieved in consolidating national independence and in implementing the targets of the Great 1 September Revolution demonstrate the people's creative capability to independently forge their own destiny in conformity with their aspirations to freedom, justice, and social equality. [paragraph continues]

We appreciate such legitimate aspirations, because our own people are firmly engaged in the same all-embracing process of a building comprehensively developed socialist society on our homeland's soil. The Romanian working people, vigorously mobilized by the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, are carrying out sustained activity to implement the socioeconomic development programs of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, to consistently promote scientific-technical progress, increase economic efficiency, and achieve a new quality in work and in the life of our people.

In the international arena, our party and state are promoting an active policy of increased cooperation with all socialist, developing, and nonaligned countries, as well as with the other states in the world, regardless of their sociopolitical system. We are also promoting a policy designed to safeguard peace and achieve disarmament, ensure political settlements of all conflicts and areas of tension, and eradicate underdevelopment by working for a new international economic order. We firmly condemn signs of force in the international arena and acts of aggression against people's independence and freedom, which are at odds with elementary norms of international law, aggravate tension in interstate relations, and accentuate world political and economic instability, thus raising new obstacles for global cooperation and understanding. We are firmly convinced that through united action, the anti-imperialist, democratic, and progressive forces everywhere are able to prevent a decline in the internatonal situation, to make the parties concerned proceed to tangible measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to promote a policy of detente, security, and peace.

Esteemed friends, we want to take this opportunity to reaffirm our desire for relations between our peoples and between the RCP and the General People's Congress to continue growing for our common benefit and in the interest of the cause of independence and peace, disarmament, security, and international cooperaton. The joint documents signed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammar al-Gadhdhafi stress that this will be an important contribution to the efforts of both countries on the road to socioeconomic progress, and will represent an example of mutually advantageous cooperation between two states, collaboration that establishes new and equitable forms of international relations to ensure understanding and peace among all states of the world.

'SOLIDARITY FUND' JOURNALIST EXPELLED FROM LCY

LD112119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- The basic LC organization of Radnicka Stampa in Belgrade approved a decision last night to expel journalist Mikosav Jovanovic of the newspaper RAD from the LC due to his participation in activities designed to establish the Solidarity Fund.

During several hours of debate, the group decided this was a case of "an attempt to legalize an organization with a clearly defined political dimension, which is opposed to the membership of the LCY and to the Yugoslav system itself."

On the basis of the report from the comradely council formed earlier, the communists of Radnicka Stampa concluded that Jovanovic had taken part in all phases of the planned fund's preparation, that he realizes this action has produced undesirable consequences, but that he stands by his original conviction that this was not an attempt to form an opposition political party. On the grounds that he "does not see, or does not wish to see, that in the meantime a substantial number of individuals have joined the fund itself or support it, who wish to use it for aims hostile to the LC and to our country," the organization decided to expel Jovanovic from the LC. In the comradely council's report it is noted, and this was accepted at the meeting, it is believed that despite the resulting political outcome, Jovanovic's year-long activity was not motivated by a desire to create a political opposition.

Received by Guyana's Hoyte

LD111107 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1012 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Georgetown, March 11 (TANJUG) -- Guyanese President Hugh Desmond Hoyte received Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic here last night. Dizdarevic arrived in Georgetown yesterday to attend the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau.

During their cordial talk, Hoyte and Dizdarevic stressed the importance of the friendly relations between Guyana and Yugoslavia whose economic ties have recently marked expansion.

They also expressed confidence that the documents of the ministerial meeting will be of great importance to Latin America and the Caribbean.

Dizdarevic also held separate meetings last night with Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, and the Foreign Ministers of Algeria -- Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi, Argentina -- Dante Caputo, and Peru -- Alan Wagner Tizon.

Speaks on Debt Crisis

LD120056 Belgrade TANJUG in Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1139 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Georgetown, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also took part in today's debate at an extraordinary meeting of the Coordination Bureau of Nonaligned Countries in Georgetown. Speaking to the participants of the meeting in Guyana, dedicated to the problems of Latin America and the Caribbean region, the head of the Yugoslav delegation said:

The holding of an extraordinary meeting of nonaligned countries in your country is yet another confirmation of the deep loyalty of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to the nonaligned policy. The first ministerial conference of nonaligned countries was held in this very town. Then, in 1972, now already a long time ago, as well as this time, your country made great efforts to be a good host. Allow me to express gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitability to you, the Government and friendly people of Guyana.

We have gathered at this meeting to give the full support of the Nonaligned Movement to the positive processes and hopes for democratic changes, in the struggle for defending and strengthening independence and for faster development of the countries and peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean region.

We came with determination to express solidarity with the nations in this part of the world to independently decide their internal social and political order, foreign relations, and international role. The strengthening of national identity and common awareness, unity, solidarity, and cooperation in solving accumulated problems of the countries of Latin America enjoy our widest support. The spreading aspirations of nonaligned countries and the countries of this continent widen the area of our understanding and cooperation in the struggle for peace, opposition to bloc and ideological confrontation, and resistance to force, spheres of influence, and domination. This paves the way for realizing the inalienable right of all nations to choose their own path of development, without pressure, intervention, or interference from others.

The struggle of the countries and nations of Latin America and the Caribbean region for national, political, and economic independence is the integral part of hope for equality and democraticization of international relations. The global scope of the policy and the Nonaligned Movement are strengthened in the same measure as the freedom-loving aspirations and transformations in Latin America.

Yugoslavia, together with other nonaligned countries welcomes and supports all efforts and actions of the Latin American countries originating from their need and resolution to choose their own destiny, to promote international cooperation and understanding.

We are the witnesses of the creation on an independent community of the Latin America and the Caribbean nations, which results from their specific conditions and traditions. In the "Rio Group" we see a concrete expression of these aspirations, a significant step in agreement on the most current problems, extending cooperation, deepening economic integration, and peaceful response to conflicts. In this kind of activity we recognize those same principles which guide and are the source of inspiration for the unity of nonaligned and other developing countries.

This meeting of the Coordination Bureau of Nonaligned Countries is being held in difficult and complex conditions.

The situation in Central America causes anxiety among the entire international community. This hotbed of crisis has become one of the most important questions of international relations. Not long ago at the eighth summit in Harare, nonaligned countries presented a full assessment of the causes, pointing out that the basic problem lies in America's policy of interference, pressure, and support for the contras. It is encouraging to see that in the United States as well, there are increasingly serious reexaminations and resistance to policy.

The nonaligned countries see the solution of this crisis in the Contadora process. We wish on this occasion to resolutely reassert support for all efforts and initiatives of Contadora and the Support Group, which show Latin America's resistance to external pressure. The Contadora process represents a realistic framework for a political and peaceful solution ensuring the right of each nation of Central America to full independence, respect for territorial integrity, and its chosen path of development.

In the activities of Contadora and the Support Group we also see confirmation of the Latin American countries' desire to independently find solutions to problems in this area and to resist foreign interference. In this way political conditions and mutual confidence, the only factors which can lead to a lasting peace, are created. The activities, objectives, and messages of Contadora have a universal value that goes beyond their regional significance.

The defense of the nonaligned policy's basic principles is reflected in the defense of Nicaragua's national independence and sovereignty, and its right to its own choice of sociopolitical order. Yugoslavia expresses resolute solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their resistance to any form of interference in internal matters, pressures, threats, and aggressive acts.

The dramatic economic situation of developing countries is one of the main problems in international relations. Particularly acute is the question of foreign debts, which is the crudest form of exploitation. All inequalities of international economic relations are reflected in this.

For the 5th year developing countries are net exporters of capital. Under the existing insufferable conditions, debts cannot be repaid. In the period from 1981 to 1985 developing countries repaid $600 billion of debts. Of this total, $338 billion was interest. In the same period the total sum of this debt increased by over $300 billion. Through debt repayment under the present system, enormous profits are being made from debtor countries and at the same time, because of the imposed conditions, the enormous growth of debts continues and amounts to $1.01 trillion. In this way we are in a vicious circle in which pressure is constantly increasing. There is only one way out.

It is necessary to drastically change debt repayment conditions to ensure a high rate of development so debtor countries are capable of meeting their commitments. [paragraph continues]

On the contrary, it will inevitably lead to deep disturbances and shocks. We understand the situation in which Brazil was forced to undertake radical measures. We shall sympathize with each country which finds itself in such a state. For years nonaligned countries have been warning creditors about the gravity and possible repercussions of the present situation. It is high time that creditors draw appropriate conclusions and meet justifiable demands. It is clear that cooperation and understanding between debtors and creditors are necessary prerequisites for finding lasting solutions.

From the results of Cartagena to the universal assessment at the eighth summit in Harare, significant initiatives for establishing a wider international framework for seeking global solutions have been provided. A meeting of the experts of nonaligned debtor countries in Lima in November 1986 was a step in this direction. Morocco offered to host the next meeting. We think that this should be welcomed and the continuity of our action ensured as quickly as possible.

Also, we must provide new impetus and initiatives for opening the essential dialogue betweeen the North and South on all the questions of development. The improved cooperation between us is the essential prerequisite for strengthening the position of nonaligned countries and their negotiating position. At a ministerial conference in Pyongyang we should adopt concrete conclusions.

It is also necessary to effect conclusions of the eighth summit as soon as possible and agree on the permanent ministerial committee of nonaligned and developing countries for economic cooperation's composition.

This meeting should once again express full solidarity with Argentina in establishing sovereignty over the Malvinas through direct negotiations between the two sides and on the basis of the United Nations General Assembly resolution.

We believe that peace in El Salvador can be established only on the basis of equitable participation in the dialogue between the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and Revolutionary Democratic Front.

We back Panamanian sovereignty over the canal.

We oppose pressure on and the blockade of Cuba.

Greater understanding among Latin American countries and their more realisitic approach to solving their conflicts is encouraging. We welcome the efforts of the Governments of Guyana and Venezuela to resolve their long-standing conflict.

We support efforts for strengthening unity of the Latin American and Caribbean nations and all the positive processes contributing to this. In this way we also strengthen our own lasting hopes for the policy of nonalignment. We hope the declaration which we shall adopt expresses this in a concise and clear manner.

I am convinced that this time as well we shall achieve full unity of views and actions on solving the key questions of this continent.

This is the main message which we wish to send to the world from Georgetown, because this is the way in which we can contribute to improving the general international situation.